(XXX YEAR.) THE (Nº 1545.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775.

Proceedings in the House of Lords, *Feb.* 1.

ALMOST intereſting debate on American affairs was this day agitated in the houſe of peers; it originated from a motion made by Lord Chatham, who brought in a bill, which in the noble Lord's opinion would have an happy tendency in reconciling the preſent ſubſiſting differences between Great Britain and America.

The two leading propoſitions in this bill were, the one of a declaratory, the other of a conciliating nature.

As a fundamental baſis of negociation, the ſovereignty of Great Britain over the American colonies was primarily inſiſted on. That being admitted, the propoſitions of a conciliating kind were,

"That ſuch an American congreſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed, as by the conſent of Great Britain might conſtitute it, in every ſenſe of the word a legal meeting."

"That the delegates choſen to repreſent the ſeveral provinces in this congreſs ſhould be inveſted with full and efficient powers to treat with Great Britain in behalf of America.

"That the conciliating propoſitions offered on the part of Great Britain, through theſe delegates to America, ſhould be a total exemption from parliamentary taxation, on condition that the colonies contributed a certain annual ſubſidy by way of free gift, which was to be ſet apart as an accumulating fund, and appropriated ſolely to the purpoſes of paying off the national debt."

Such were ſome of the great outlines of Lord Chatham's propoſed bill, which he ſupported with that manly force of reaſoning, that energy of ſentiment and ſublimity of expreſſion, for which nature, conſpiring with genius, ſo ſupereminently qualified him. At the ſame time, however, that he was virtuouſly on the ſide of liberty he was warmly in favour of political order and conſtitutional government. Hence, though he ſupported the Americans, where their claims were well founded, he arraigned their pretenſions where they appeared too aſſuming on the rights of legiſlation. The complaints urged by the Americans againſt the king's troops being ſtationed in the colonies, Lord Chatham by no means thought juſtifiable; for he contended, that the King certainly had a right to diſpoſe of the troops in his ſervice, though the employing them to enforce unconſtitutional laws, was converting ſoldiers of honour into the mercenaries of deſpotiſm."

With reſpect to the Americans, Lord Chatham contended "That they were the beſt ſubjects in the King's dominions; that by repeated ill uſage they had been exaſperated even to madneſs; their petitions were rejected; their agents refuſed a hearing; their merchants had been treated with a contemptuous inſolence unknown in poliſhed governments, and thus, driven to deſperation, worked up by an enthuſiaſtic zeal for religion on the one hand, and liberty on the other, it was not ſurpriſing they had been provoked to commit actions, and paſs reſolves, which, if not ſtrictly juſtifiable in the abſtract, were yet, with relation to circumſtances, entitled to every degree of favourable mitigation."

His lordſhip concluded by obſerving, "that he would by no means underta e to ſay, the Americans were not now in, what adminiſtration might call, rebellion: but, even admitting them to be in this ſtate, it proceeded not from political turpitude, but an heroiſm of ſoul, a love of liberty, for which our fathers were famed; and it was this principle which rendered the Scots ſo obnoxious to a miniſtry, whoſe ſouls were of too daſtardly a caſt to feel the force of political virtue."

Lord Sandwich ſpoke againſt the Americans, and urged as a reaſon why the leaſt relaxation on the part of Great Britain ſhould be forborne, the ſubſequent information he had received from reſpectable authority. His Lordſhip by letters, had been aſſured, that at Port-L'Orient three ſhips laden with arms and warlike ſtores were ready to ſail for America; that at Amſterdam there were other veſſels filled with ſupplies of a ſimilar nature. For theſe, and other reaſons, Lord Sandwich concluded with moving for the rejecting the bill brought in by Lord Chatham.

Lord Lyttleton was for the admiſſion of the bill: As a plan that would conciliate, without impairing the ſovereignty of Great Britain was, on all hands, allowed neceſſary: and no ſuch plan had been propoſed by any of the perſonages connected with adminiſtration.

The *Duke of Grafton* complained much of not being apprized of the motion made by Lord Chatham, declaring, that he was hurried into the houſe againſt his will. He condemned the Americans in very ſevere terms, and concluded with giving his moſt hearty affirmative to the motion for rejecting the bill.

Lord Camden ſpoke highly in favour of the Americans, and was much for their being admitted.

Lord Hillſborough expreſſed himſelf ſeverely againſt the bill; he contended with great warmth for the ſupremacy of this country over America; ſaid he was averſe to yielding up a ſingle point; for though there might be three millions of ſouls in America, they were not all of one opinion; that he was confident, could the British ſtandard be once fixed in America, and if thoſe well affected to America could be aſſured of protection, matters would then wear a very different aſpect.

Lord Chatham, in reply to his Lordſhip, ſpoke warmly in favour of the Americans.

Lord Gower ſaid that the houſe was frequently diſturbed with two or three perſons, who advanced their opinions in contradiction to the major part of that aſſembly; that in his opinion the bill was of a dangerous nature, therefore he ſhould be heartily for rejecting it.

The *Duke of Richmond* contended with the Americans with the public ſpirit of a Roman patriot, in all points a patrician, the virtue of a man, touched with an intimate ſenſibility for his country's weal.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſpoke about twenty minutes againſt the bill, and was for his country exerting in a vigorous manner, her power and authority at this important criſis.

The *Duke of Manchester* contended, that the bill ought to be received, as it might probably contain ſome very material and wholeſome advice; he cautioned the houſe to proceed with deliberation, as America had now three million of people, moſt of them trained to arms, and he was certain they could now produce a larger army than Great Britain.

Lord Dartmouth ſaid, he by no means would ever admit a bill, becauſe it might contain ſome good advice; that what he could learn of the bill, rendered it in his opinion imperfect, as it did not mention the qualifications neceſſary to form a delegate, he ſhould therefore be for totally rejecting the bill.

Earl Temple, in a ſpeech pregnant with good ſenſe, freely admitted "the ſupremacy of the king in parliament, and the conſequent right to levy taxes on britiſh ſubjects, in whatever part of the Britiſh empire they reſided." He contended, "that all the unhappy diſſenſions in which this country had, for a ſeries of years been involved with the colonies, originated from the fatal ſtamp act, which however legally right, was impolitically wrong. He declared the ſenſe he had of the acts paſſed in the laſt parliament; that at the time of their paſſing he had argued they would turn out bills of exaſperation, or bills of intimidation; unfortunately for this country they had proved of the former kind."

His lordſhip, ſpeaking of England ſaid, "that with relation to America, it was a country which had been more ſinned againſt than ſinning." Before the laſt American acts were paſſed, the colonies, in his lordſhip's opinion, had been ſolely to blame; but ſince thoſe acts took place, England merited the ſeverity of cenſure.

The houſe divided about half paſt nine o'clock, and about ten the diviſion was declared to be,

Againſt the bill	61	68
Proxie	7	
For the bill	31	

Majority againſt the bill 6

The noble lords who voted for Lord Chatham's plan of reconciliation, were the following: the dukes of Cumberland Richmond, Devonſhire Portland, Manchester Northumberland. Marquis of Rockingham. Earls of Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Holmondeley, Strafford, Tankerville, Stanhope, Effingham, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Radnor, Spencer, Chatham. Lords Abergavenny, Ferrers, Craven, Romney, King, Forteſcue, Ponſonby, Lyttleton, Wycombe, Londes, Milton, Camden.

The committee of the commons on American affairs had leave to ſit, and Sir Charles Whitworth being in the chair, Lord North roſe, and in a ſpeech of near two hours introduced a motion for an addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take the moſt effectual meaſures for enforcing obedience to the laws paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament reſpecting North America and to declare that this houſe will ſupport his majeſty with their lives and fortunes, or words to that effect for we do not pretend to give the exact term of this long and important motion. His lordſhip, after recapitulating the contents of the American papers, pronounced the province of Maſſachuſetts-bay and other parts of New England, to be in a ſtate of rebellion, and propoſed a conference with the houſe of lords, that a joint addreſs might be carried up to the throne. His lordſhip likewiſe in the courſe of his ſpeech pointed out the meaſures intended to be purſued in caſe the king ſhould agree to comply with their addreſs. He ſaid he ſhould propoſe a temporary act to put a ſtop to all foreign trade of New-England and particularly to their fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; at the ſame time declaring, that whenever they ſhould acknowledge the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, pay obedience to the laws of this realm and make a due ſubmiſſion to the king, their real grievances, upon their making proper application, ſhould be redreſſed. His lordſhip obſerved, that the other colonies were not ſo culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a ſenſe of their duty to their mother country, by more lenient meaſures.--The meaſures propoſed to be taken the better to enforce obedience in New-England, were mentioned generally, and we believe were, to ſend fourteen frigates to Boſton, and ten thouſand troops, including Preſton's regiment of horſe--to aſk a ſupply of 20 ſeamen more to man the fleet for Boſton, and to ſupply the uſual naval eſtabliſhment at home, which falls ſhort, becauſe admiral Garland is not arrived as was expected with the fleet from India.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of February 11.

St. JAMES's February 9,

This day the two houſes of parliament preſented to his majeſty the following ADDRESS:

The humble addreſs of the right honourable the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 7 Februarii, 1775.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your majeſty with the aſſurances of our firm and unſhaken attachment to your majeſty's perſon, family and government, and of our inviolable zeal for the ſupport of the honour, dignity and rights of the crown of Great Britain.

We have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſeveral papers relating to the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh colonies in America, which, by your majeſty's command, have been laid before us. We have taken them into our moſt ſerious conſideration; and we find that a part of your majeſty's ſubjects, in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, have proceeded ſo far to reſiſt the authority of the *ſupreme legiſlature*, that a *rebellion* at this time actually exiſts within the ſaid province; and we ſee with the utmoſt concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies, to the injury and oppreſſion of many of their innocent fellow ſubjects, reſident within the kingdom of Great Britain, and the reſt of your majeſty's dominions. This conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcuſable, when we conſider with how much temper your majeſty and the two houſes of parliament, have acted in ſupport of the laws and conſtitution of Great-Britain. We can never ſo far deſert the truſt repoſed in us, as to relinquiſh any part of the ſovereign authority over all your majeſty's dominions, which, by law, is veſted in your majeſty, and the two houſes of parliament; and the conduct of many perſons in ſeveral of the colonies, during the late diſturbance, is alone ſufficient to convince us how neceſſary this power is for protection of the lives and fortunes of all your majeſty's ſubjects.

We have ever been, and always ſhall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of any of your majeſty's ſubjects, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies ſhall make a proper application to us, we ſhall be ready to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence: at the ſame time we conſider it as our indiſpenſable duty, humbly to beſeech your majeſty that you will take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature; and we beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to aſſure your majeſty, that it is our fixed reſolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to ſtand by your majeſty againſt all traiterous attempts, in the maintenance of the juſt rights of your majeſty, and the two houſes of parliament.

LONDON, *February* 11.

Yeſterday the earl of Dartmouth preſented the upper aſſembly a meſſage from his majeſty under his ſign manual, the purport of which was, "that in conſequence of the addreſs he had received, he was determined to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the juſt rights of the crown, and the two houſes of parliament, in which undertaking he informed them, an addition to his forces both by land and ſea would be neceſſary not doubting but their lordſhips would readily concur in ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of the caſe ſhould require."

In conſequence of the above meſſage, their lordſhips agreed to an humble addreſs to be preſented to his majeſty, humbly to aſſure his majeſty that they will, with the utmoſt zeal and cheerfulneſs concur with his majeſty in ſuch meaſures as the preſent exigency may require.

Mr. Vice Chamberlain preſented his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of both houſes of parliament, which was as follows:

"*My lords and gentlemen.*

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs, and for the affectionate and ſolemn aſſurances you give me of your ſupport in maintaining the juſt rights of my crown and of the two houſes of parliament, and you may depend upon my taking the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for enforcing obedience to the laws, and the authority of the ſupreme legiſlature.

"Whenever any of my colonies ſhall make a proper and dutiful application, I ſhall be ready to concur with you in affording them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence; and it is my ardent wiſh, that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of my ſubjects in America."

Yeſterday the houſe of lords went through the land-tax and marine mutiny bills, without amendments.

Reported his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of thanks for communicating the American papers, &c.

It is majeſty's anſwer was referred to the committee of ſupply, which was adjourned to Monday.

The houſe went into a committee on the American papers, and lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the Americans from fiſhing at Newfoundland and St. John's, and for prohibiting them from carrying on any commerce, either by way of export or import, but with Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This produced a very warm debate, in which Mr. attorney, Mr. ſolicitor general, Mr. Stanly and Mr. Cornwall, bore a part on one ſide, and Mr. Dunning Mr. recorder of London, and Mr. Fox, on the other.

The principal arguments uſed in favour of the propoſed augmentation, were as follows: That the houſe having reſolved contumacy and defiance of legiſlative power in the Americans to be rebellious and having addreſſed his majeſty that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as he ſhould find it neceſſary for enforcing the laws, it was upon a mature conſideration determined that an augmentation of 2000 ſeamen ſhould be made. That number, it was apprehended would be ſufficient for the purpoſe of reſtraining the commerce of the New-Englanders, and for preventing the contraband trade which, if one were to tell would be carried into practice with foreign nations; that theſe meaſures were very eſſential ones, and ſuch as muſt be provided

weaken the other ſtanding ſervices of the navy, which were at preſent amply provided for, and were meant to be left upon too reſpectable a footing to leave the leaſt apprehenſions of any attack from our neighbours; that it was deſigned to ſtation a proper number of frigates in the moſt beneficial manner for commanding the whole coaſt of North-America: and it was to be hoped that when the coloniſts found that this country was fully determined to exert the utmoſt of her force in order to ſecure obedience to the legiſlature, that they would then quit their preſent deluſion, and return to their duty.

In reply, it was contended, that the whole conduct of adminiſtration, from the beginning of this affair, was full of blindneſs and incapacity: that they had been for ſeveral ſeſſions called upon for a reduction of the navy eſtimate: that while there was no uſe in the enormous eſtabliſhment, ſo long was it kept up, but that as ſoon as, upon their own ideas and principles, there was reaſon to foreſee a want, juſt then we found it reduced, not eſſentially and effectually reduced, but merely by way of a paltry expedient to ſtop the mouth of oppoſition. Why was the navy reduced at a time when the miniſtry ought to have foreſeen the want that would probably ariſe? Every diſpatch from America changes the plan of government; the hue of the miniſtry changes, like the cameleon with the objects that approach it. The augmentation now aſked, is but an experiment; they deſign to try what it will do; they foreſee no effects; and inſtead of governing events by the penetration of a great ſtateſman, they wait with anxiety to know the ſtate of their trial: full of boaſts at the moment of aſking this houſe for the money, of the ſubject, you would then ſuppoſe them looking to the moſt diſtant events, and predicting nothing but the cleareſt ſucceſs. Next ſeſſions, perhaps next month, they will be of another mind, and having changed their tone with the advices they receive, will come for three times 1000 men, perhaps five times as many. That the conduct of the land forces has been upon the ſame principle: At firſt three regiments as a garriſon in Boſton, were to do all the buſineſs,---were to carry the acts into execution and prevent all future application to parliament-- preſently that hopeful plan gave way for another; five regiments were found neceſſary-- the next diſpatches made ſeven neceſſary, and thus we found the army run up to 16 regiments, but are aſſured that General Gage will be perfectly ſafe; by and by we ſhall find the fears of adminiſtration ſpeak a different language---we ſhall gradually hear of 20, of 30, and of 40,000 men. The conduct of adminiſtration was not only glaringly inconſiſtent and abſurd, when examined upon their own principles, but unhappily thoſe principles themſelves were to the laſt degree fatal to the moſt important intereſts of this country. In what are theſe additional ſeamen to be employed? To deſtroy and prevent the fiſhing trade of New-England, and thereby throw into the hands of France, the employment of 20,000 ſailors and fiſhermen. The fiſhermen of Boſton &c. will naturally and inevitably go to the French--you cannot take it up --the towns in Britain that carry it on, it is well known, cannot ſucceed them. That the government proceeded as if they had nothing to fear, and as if they were quite at leiſure for ſchemes of the greateſt magnitude, not content with governing all the internal part of America by arms, at a time when they cannot yet go beyond the garriſoning a ſingle town, they attack the American clandeſtine trade; and finding themſelves unable to retrench inſtead of annihilating it; they give themſelves much larger work, by declaring all American commerce contraband; and thereby enlarging infinitely that work, which when ſmall they could not execute. That while there was ſo little foreſight, ſo little proviſion for future events; while the means taken to execute the greateſt works were ſo inadequate to the ſmalleſt ends, and while the whole was under the guidance of imbecillity and imprudence, negligence and incapacity, nothing was to be expected but the moſt miſerable attendants on the moſt horrible civil convulſions, both at home as well as in America.

The queſtion was put at 11 o'clock, and the houſe divided, ayes 261, noes 89.

The reſolution of the committee was agreed to without a diviſion, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

We hear, that previous to the commencement of any hoſtilities in America, a manifeſto will be diſtributed amongſt all the provinces, ſetting forth at large claims of government on one ſide, and the expected conceſſions of America on the other.

A letter from Kilkenny in Ireland, dated the firſt inſt. ſays, "Orders are come down from government for the 63d regiment of foot, quartered here and at Caſhel, Dungarvan, &c. to be in readineſs to embark at Cork, on the 1ſt of March next, together with the 17th of light dragoons, and 35th and 49th of foot, in order to reinforce the troops under General Gage at Boſton."

The Otter ſloop of 18 guns, Capt. Squire, now at Portſmouth, is appointed to carry money to Boſton for the payment of the troops.

Of all the American papers which were given into the houſe of commons by Lord North, none appeared ſo obnoxious to government as that ſtiled "a league and covenant;" and it is ſaid, the crown lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Boſtonians who ſigned it have committed an overt-act of high treaſon.

The following we hear is an exact liſt of the reinforcement intended for Boſton: Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, ſeven companies of marines, and a large train of artillery.

Advices from Madrid mention, orders having been ſent to all the ſea-ports in Spain, to regiſter a great number of ſeamen immediately.

Lord Chatham, on Friday laſt, in the houſe of lords, at the concluſion of a moſt excellent ſpeech, made a motion, for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, for the removal of the troops out of Boſton, as the firſt ſtep of a reconciliation.

In anſwer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; ſaid that government had tried every gentle method in their power, but to no effect; that things were at laſt come to that criſis, that either the mother country muſt aſſert her authority or reſign it; that himſelf, as one of his majeſty's miniſters, adviſed coercive meaſures, and would abide by ſuch advice at all hazards.

Lord Lyttelton ſupported Lord Suffolk, and reſted the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of parliament, which any power that reſiſted againſt, he ſaid, ſhould be compelled to ſubmit to.

Lords Gower, Rochford, 2d Weymouth, avowed the ſettled intentions of government of compelling the Americans to the immediate obedience of the legiſlature of the mother country.

The queſtion was put, when on a diviſion, there appeared, not contents 77, contents 18.

Yeſterday the Hon. ——— Gunning, brother to her Grace the Dutcheſs of Argyle, kiſſed his majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to the rank of colonel, and at the ſame time, took leave of his majeſty, previous to his departure with his regiment for Boſton; as did Generals Howe and Clinton on the ſame occaſion.

Orders are given for all the ſhips which are deſtined for America and Newfoundland, to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and ſoldiers immediately.

Recruits are now raiſing with great expedition all over England to augment the ſeveral regiments of foot.

On Tueſday laſt the conſtitutional ſociety reſolved unanimouſly that £ 100 ſterling be ſent by that ſociety to Dr. Franklin requeſting that he will tranſmit the ſame for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Feb.* 9.

Lord North acquainted the houſe that he had a meſſage from his majeſty, which he read in his place, delivered in at the table, and is as follows:

G. R.

"His majeſty being determined, in conſequence of the addreſs of both houſes of parliament, to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the juſt rights of his crown and the two houſes of parliament; think it proper to acquaint this houſe, that additions to his forces by ſea and land will be neceſſary for that purpoſe, and does not doubt but his faithful commons, on whoſe zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make ſuch an augmentation to his forces, as on the preſent occaſion ſhall be thought proper."

Ordered, that his majeſty's ſaid meſſage be referred to the conſideration of the committee of ſupply.

BOSTON, *April* 6.

In provincial congreſs, Concord, April 3, 1775.

Whereas ſeveral members of this congreſs are now abſent by leave of the congreſs, and as the important intelligence received by the laſt veſſels from Great-Britain renders it neceſſary that every member attend his duty.

Reſolved, That the abſent members be directed forthwith to attend in this place, that ſo the wiſdom of the province may be collected.

By order of the provincial congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

A few days ago, his excellency governor Gage, upon the road to Roxbury, came up with a minute officer exerciſing a company of about 60 men under arms, and commanded them immediately to diſperſe, they all obeyed, and inſtantly went to the right about, but Grayton their captain has been ſince broke by the congreſs at Concord, for obeying the governor's orders.

NEW-YORK, *April* 15.

From the Middleſex Journal, February 21.

Yeſterday the commons reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, for the farther conſideration of the American papers and affairs, when a motion, moſt unexpected without doors, but for which the members had been prepared by cards, deſiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory meaſures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of ſaid motion:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and aſſembly, or general court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the general court, or general aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two houſes of parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

On a diviſion, 274 for the motion--88 againſt it.

The following is another account of Lord North's *motion.*

"Lord North moved for a ſuſpenſion of the ſeveral American acts, until it ſhould be known which of the American provinces would agree to the raiſing of a revenue, and to the acknowledgement of the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raiſe the revenue in the mode moſt ſuitable to themſelves, but in the colonies ſtill refractory, the ſeveral acts were to be rigorouſly enforced."

Letters received by the packet intimate, that Lord North's motion had been determined upon in council ſeveral weeks before it was made in the committee of the houſe of commons.

A gentleman in Boſton, writes to his friend in this city, that their provincial congreſs have voted 10,000 men to be immediately raiſed for the ſummer campaign, the expence of which was to be defrayed by an emiſſion of £. 30,000 of paper currency.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 14.

A letter from New-York, dated the 11th inſt. ſays, "Capt. Lawrance arrived here this afternoon in ſix weeks from Portſmouth, ſailed in company with a ſhip for your port. He briags news to the 23d of February. In one of the laſt papers a paragraph mentions, that lord North moved in the houſe, "that all American acts be ſuſpended until advice could be received from the colonies what they would give or offer towards a ſupport of government, and thoſe that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorouſly into execution in ſuch colonies." This is the ſubſtance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers publiſhed here, which you will have by to-morrows poſt. We are in a great meaſure in the dark, as private letters by the ſhip do not come down to ſo late a date, and capt. Lawrance lay at Portſmouth when he received the paper. The houſe of commons treated the petition of the merchants very indecently; they preſented two petitions, and then their committee were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpoſe, verbally waved their application, unleſs the houſe would refer their petition to the ſame committee to whom was referred the conſideration of American papers; the houſe declined doing that and they withdrew. It alſo appears that the corporation of London were about petitioning.

"Capt. Lawrence declares that he never ſaw the citizens of London in ſuch a ſituation, no buſineſs going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehenſion of the conſequences to be expected from the violent meaſures intended to be put in execution by adminiſtration. I have one or two letters of the ſame import. It is talked of here, but I did not hear it by capt. Lawrence, that lord North was, in all probability, intimidated into this motion by ſeeing a hundred thouſand people round the parliament houſe, which I judge may be poſſible. If the corporation went in a body with their petition they doubtleſs would have a reſpectable body to attend them. It is ſurmiſed that the movements of the Spaniards might have given cauſe for this motion: be it as it may, I think it very providential that this ſuſpenſion takes place juſt at a time when we expected the ſword to be drawn. I am alſo informed the troops are ſtopped coming. Mr. Burke, towards the cloſe of a ſpirited ſpeech, declared to this effect, "That if the violent meaſures were carried into execution, he pledged himſelf, if the people would ſecond him, he would bring the authors to condign puniſhment." The proteſt of the lords againſt the addreſs to the king I am informed is the beſt thing ever put together—In ſhort, we have friends, and I am thankful that a door is yet open to a happy reconciliation. The joint addreſs of the lords and commons to the king, deſiring him to uſe the moſt effectual meaſures to make America ſubmit—and ſoon thereafter for the miniſter to make a motion in the houſe for a ſuſpenſion of the laws, and come into *nem. con.* by the houſe, is a myſtery that gives me great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the offenſible reaſon offered by lord North, in the motion, is not the ſole inducement for him to make it. I don't doubt but the addreſs of the two houſes will alarm all that depend on trade and manufactures and the diſcontent will become more general as they feel the loſs of our cuſtom."

ANNAPOLIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Wren, Thomas Wood, London.
Schooner Reſolution, Ben. Jones, Jamaica.
Schooner Three Brothers, David Smith, Guadaloupe.
Schooner Betſey, Thomas Slater, Jamaica.
Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, St. Croix.
Schooner Induſtry, William Wooliey, Antigua.
Ship Peggy, William Barron, Liſbon.
Schooner Fanny, Purnel Johnſon, St. Croix.

CLEARED.

Ship Liberty, Charles Thompſon, Falmouth.
Schooner Peggy, Elijah Luce, Antigua.
Snow Betſey, William Wand, Liſbon.
Schooner Hannah, Nath. Boſworth, Barbados.
Schooner Anna, John Steward, Virginia.

April 18, 1775.

A PERSON of a fair character, and in genteel lucrative buſineſs, would be glad to borrow Two Hundred Pounds, for which he will pay intereſt punctually, and the principal in four or five years. Any one inclinable to lend this ſum, is deſired to leave a line with the printer, directed for L. D.

TO prevent unneceſſary attendance of ſuitors and witneſſes, notice is hereby given that the provincial court will be adjourned, this week, to Monday the 28th of Auguſt next.

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, Clerk.

Annapolis, April 22, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to me, previous to my partnerſhip with Dr. Kennedy, are deſired to ſettle their accounts immediately; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, need not, after the firſt day of June next enſuing, expect any kind of indulgence from

w 3 MICHAEL WALLACE.

April 15, 1775.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 1ſt day of May next, at the houſe of Mr. James Tootell, on the head of Severn,

FOUR Negroes, conſiſting of one man, one woman, a child, and one young girl about fifteen years of age. Alſo one ſilver watch, with ſeveral other articles, all belonging to the eſtate of the late Thomas Brown. And on the Monday following we will attend at the houſe of Mr. William Spicer, to ſettle with thoſe people that purchaſed any thing at the former ſales of the ſaid eſtate, and thoſe who neglect to come and ſettle may expect to have ſuits brought againſt them without further notice.

w 3 JOHN HALL, ſon of } Adminiſtrators of
BENJ. WRIGHT, } Tho. Brown.

April 13, 1775.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 5th day of June next, at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Reeder, living in Charles county, at Piles's-Freſt,

PART of a tract of land, known by the name of Hallow, containing ninety-three acres, lying and being within three miles of Piles's-Freſt, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe and ſeveral out-houſes, a good apple and peach orchard, all in good repair. Any perſon wanting to ſee the land, before the day of ſale, may apply to William Grey, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſaid land. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, by

w 3 THOMAS GRAVES, living in Frederick county, Maryland.

April 16, 1775.

To be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Tuesday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THREE valuable improved lots in George-Town, on Patowmack river. Any person inclining to purchase may view the lots, by applying to Mr. Thomas Johns, or William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale. Credit will be given on bond, with security if required.

w 3 HENRY WARING.

Charles county, April 8, 1775.

ON Saturday night, the 1st instant, BROKE JAIL, the two following negroes, viz.

The one by the name of SAM, who was committed as a runaway, said he belonged to Bun Jackson, living in Baltimore county, about fourteen miles from Baltimore-Town; he is about five feet eleven inches high, a likely, strait, clean-limbed fellow, appears to be about 25 years of age, carries himself, when standing or walking, very erect; he often said, when in jail, that he should be intitled to his freedom at the age of thirty-one years, as his mother was a free mulatto, and that he intended (when he left his master) down to Point Lookout, in St. Mary's county, where his mother lives, to see her and his old mistress, with whom he had formerly lived, and was in hopes his old mistress would get him again, as he thought she had the best right to him, the said Bun Jackson having, some years ago, taken him and another negroe, when young, from his said mistress by force, and carried them away in a vessel round to Baltimore. His cloathing, when he broke jail, were a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old osnabrig shirt, country made stockings, shoes, and hat,

The other negro, called WILL, was committed for sundry thefts, is the property of James Livers, living in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, is a very impudent looking fellow, has a bold saucy way of talking, and is a remarkable rogue in the neighbourhood where he lived; he appears to be an able strong fellow, about five feet four inches high, and thick set; had on in jail an iron collar, which he wore under an osnabrig shirt, and an old ragged great coat, in order to conceal it, he had also a pair of old stocking leggings, and a pretty good felt hat. Whoever apprehends said negroes, and brings them to the subscriber, living about a mile from Port-Tobacco, shall receive a reward of seven pounds ten shillings for both; or three pounds for Sam, and four pounds ten shillings for Will.

W. HANSON, sheriff of Charles county.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Anne-Arundel county, April 18, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Glolin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue great coat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwinken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and cassimer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair; they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Murly, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to tf WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, on the head of the dock,

A NEAT assortment of stampt cottons and calicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assortment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linens, from 1s. to 3s. 6d.—yard and half quarter Irish and Russia sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osnabrig, and Welch cottons—a large assortment of mens neatest made shoes—seine twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothes, English double and single refined loaf sugar—Cheshire and double Gloster cheese—a few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hogshead, quarter casks, or gallon—mo asses—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common smoaky taste.

Chester town, April 20, 1775.

ANTHONY BANNING,

Hath just imported in the Hannah, Capt. Russell, from Barbadoes,

A PARCEL of choice rum and old spirit fit for present use, which will be sold cheap by the quantity. He has also for sale, excellent demarara spirit, in puncheons, quarter casks, and kegs, at 7s 6d per gallon. w 5

To be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

Talbot court-house, April 9, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscribers, all their goods on hand, consisting of a variety of articles, which with the addition of some linens, will make out a good spring assortment. A person inclinable to begin the merchantile business at this place, where there will be good opening, and will purchase the goods aforementioned, may rent the store-house now made use of by us, with all the conveniences thereto belonging. As the settlement of this partnership account is earnestly requested, all persons indebted, are desired to settle and pay of their balances. w 4

CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 25th day of this instant, at the dock in Annapolis,

A LARGE schooner flat, which has not been built above ten months; she is twenty-nine feet keel, twelve feet beam, and three feet eight inches in the hole: she is full rigged, and is a swift sailor; and being more particularly built for the owners use by his brothers, in all likelyhood is well done: but since that the owner is dead, and she is now to be sold by his mother, living in the swamp. 2 w

SUSANNA TUCKER.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stocking, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK house, situated on Market-street, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good store and counting-house; the lot is two hundred and twenty-six feet deep, extending from Market-street, to German-lane.

Also a tract of land situated on the north branch of Shannadoah river, in Augusta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the soil; there is on the said tract, a merchant mill, saw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the dryest season, plentifully supplied with water from a never failing spring, the source of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Also one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Also one other tract adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing 470 acres. Extraordinary good lands proper for hemp, grain, or grass.

Also one other tract adjoining the second mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Esq; in Winchester; who will give directions how the lands and mills may be viewed, and is impowered to dispose of the same.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thousand pounds sterling cost of goods, which we would dispose of on very moderate terms. w ASHBURNER and PLACE.

To be sold on Monday, the eighth day of May next, by the subscriber, pursuant to the last will and testament of James Sothoron Briscoe, deceased,

A TRACT of land lying in St. Mary's county, containing upwards of two hundred acres, there are valuable improvements on the land, to wit; a dwelling-house with three rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and all other convenient out-houses, barns, tobacco-houses, stables, &c. there are about twenty acres of very fine meadow land, part of it cleared. The land is about four miles from Patuxent river, and about the same distance from Cole's Warehouse. To be sold at the same time and place, a likely young negro wench, and two children, by s w

MARY BRISCOE, executrix.

Frederick county, March 24, 1775.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Monday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL my part of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Craft, lying in Calvert county, and containing one hundred and forty-four acres. It is well timbered and the soil good, part of which may be made into excellent meadow at a small expence; it is improved with a dwelling-house sixteen feet square almost new, with a brick chimney, a tobacco house, kitchen and some other small houses; there is likewise on the land a good apple orchard. Time will be given if required, for one half of the purchase, paying interest and giving security. My brother Patrick will shew the land to any who apply before the day of sale. The title is indisputable. w 5 RICHARD SMITH.

N. B. It will not be convenient to give possession until the crop now to be made on the land is secured, but the purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of grain in the fall.

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thames's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to tf

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian. w 16

CHARLES BEALL.

Annapolis, February 24, 1775.

TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro wench, about 15 years of age. For terms apply to tf WILLIAM NOKE.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by

RUTH SHAW.

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.

THE committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.

THE trustees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep such parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde. tf

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WHEREAS the subscriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earnestly but unsuccessfully solicited a payment of all sums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and last notice, that every debt which shall not be discharged by the 21st day of April next, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by suits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

THE trustees impowered to have a new church built in the city of Annapolis, having contracted for materials, are now ready to treat with workmen; any stone-masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, that are inclined to undertake the work, are desired to apply and deliver their proposals to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis, one of the trustees. 7 CH

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to procure payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin H. Awood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, of otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 25th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an oznabrig shirt, green Welch cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars. JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

To be sold by public auction, on the 25th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, situate lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions—the first consisting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also a cross the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good seat for a mill.—The third intended for a mill seat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Convenience, lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grist-mill and saw mill may be erected thereon at a small expence.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general is high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Plots of the land may be seen at John Rumsey's near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. The terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by tf WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two English convict servent men, viz.

William Green, a short well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown or rather yellow complexion, short black curled hair, had on a good felt hat, a country tow linen shirt, a white kersey long skirted jacket, a blue broad cloth ditto under it, sewed with white thread, white kersey breeches patched with dyed yellow kersey, country knit stockings, old country made shoes nailed, and a pair of pumps much worn. He is a West country fellow, and speaks in that dialect.

John Peacock, a shoemaker by trade, a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in shewing his skill in drawing pictures and making print letters, pretends to understand the painting business, writes a tolerable good hand, and its probable may forge passes for himself and the other; had on when he went away an old felt hat, an osnabrig shirt, a dyed kersey jacket, a cotton ditto without sleeves, kersey breeches, country knit stockings, country made shoes with plated buckles, the silver chiefly worn off, an iron collar and irons on his ancles, but its likely he will get them off by the assistance of the other fellow, and may steal other cloaths.

Whoever takes up Peacock, and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, forty shillings, if 40 miles five pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home. And for Green, if taken 20 miles from home twenty shillings, if 40 miles forty shillings, and if a greater distance five pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

w4 JOHN HOOD, MORDECAI SELBY.

Manticoke river, December 2, 1774.

THE subscriber on the day aforesaid, discovered a schooner boat lying on her beam, with her sails up, aground near ragged point, in about five feet and a half at low water, the wind being then at W S W, the subscriber took the anchor of the said schooner on board his boat and set sail, endeavouring to force her on ragged point but could not, he then made a purchase to raise her, but the weather proving very cold, he took her two sails, halliards, cable and anchor, one rug, one blanket, one shirt, one frock, one small pot, one old Dutch oven, one knife, one bracket, one pewter bason, one small jug with some rum in it, one pair of old trousers, one pump hook, and some blocks, and went home; on the twentieth of the same instant I went to her again, and found she had moved about three quarters of a mile up the river, and endeavoured to raise her but in vain; any person claiming the above articles may have them, proving their property, paying charges, and applying to

WILLIAM LOYD.

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchelor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to tf

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a certain Joseph Lee, about five feet high, appears to be about thirty or six and thirty years of age; he took with him all his wearing apparel which consisted as follows, a thick-set coat, a striped waistcoat, a pair of bearskin breeches, two pair of mixt coarse yarn stockings, and an old blue waistcoat; he is very remarkable in one of his feet, having lost the toes off one of them; wears his own hair which is very thin; he is very much given to drink. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, paid by w3

GEORGE SMITH.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MAN who has been used to driving a waggon and taking care of horses, such a one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from Simpson's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. 3w

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on the head of south river, near Annapolis, a black horse, about 14 hands and 1 inch high, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, with a very thick neck, high crest, paces slow and very easy, he is branded with a womans stirrup, there is some gray hairs under his belly near his shearth, and some saddle spots; he is supposed to be carried into Charles or St. Mary's county, he was stolen the 13th instant. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward if ten miles from home, if a greater distance, three pounds, and forty shillings for apprehending the thief if convicted. tf

WILLIAM ST. LAWRENCE.

STERLING,

THE property of Harry Dorsey Gough, Stands at Perry Hill, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas the season, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore those that send will stand a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horse never was backed, and it is intended never shall, but kept on purpose for covering, he is five years old this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion; was got by Col. Sharp's noted Othello, and out of a remarkable fine English dray mare, therefore he is what they call in England the coach horse; from this strain out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either strength, carriage, or saddle. 2m

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniencies, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and still with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWARD, and ROBERT COUTEN.

CHEROKEE,

A FINE dark bay, well made country horse, upwards of fifteen hands high, stands at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, and covers mares this season at fifteen shillings. w3

CASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Rowls, in Baltimore county, Potapsco, Lower Hundred, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, marked with the saddle, and paces. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges. w3

WHEREAS I purchased of Agnes Walsh, of the province of Maryland, a lot containing half an acre in the town of Staunton, with a wood lot of 50 acres belonging to the same, for the consideration of fifty-two pounds ten shillings, current money of Virginia; for the payment of which sum, I together with Mr. Felix Gilbert, entered into a bond, payable to the said Agnes some time in the month of March next; and whereas since the said purchase was made, I have received notice from a certain Samuel Gay, that he has a prior title to the said lot and land, and discharging me to make any improvement on the said lot. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the said bond, as I am determined not to pay the same until the matter respecting the title is cleared up, or until this Agnes Walsh do enter into bond, together with good security, in the penal sum of one thousand pounds for the security of said title; as I purpose building a merchant mill and other houses nigh to that value. From under my hand, this 25th day of February, 1775.

3w SAMPSON MATTHEWS.

WHEREAS I have been informed by a letter from England, of a parcel of books shipped for my use from Dublin, some time in June or July last, and as they have not come to hand (I suppose) from my being a stranger in this province, I take this method, therefore, to inform any gentleman into whose hands they may possibly have fallen, that they will much oblige me if they inform Mr. Stephen West, or Mr. Richard Peters, in Annapolis, either by letter or any other convenient way, who will be security for any charges that may be payable to. Thanking of which will be only a piece of justice to their humble servant, w3 THOMAS LLOYD.

N. B. I think Baltimore the most likely place for them to have come to.

To be let and entered on immediately,

THE noted and well accustomed tavern in Chestertown, Maryland, late the property of George Layburn, deceased. There are great improvements made on the premises, and still further encouragement will be given to any person applying, who will study to recommend the house to the public. For terms, apply to Joseph Coudon, in said town. 2 w3

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Etherington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no questions asked.

RALPH FORSTER.

A white woman to be sold for her prison fee, that is an exceeding good spinster and knitter.

Nottingham, April 1, 1775.

OUR partnership is now at an end; all persons that have had any dealings with us, are desired to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement—Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 20th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons.

We have between £700 and £800 cost of goods, which we would sell very cheap, and give two years time of payment. 12 w

THO. CONTEE. FIELDER BOWIE.

Lyons Creek, March 30, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscribers, a quantity of good Barbados rum, Muscovado sugar, coffee, chocolate, soap, candles, &c. &c. either by wholesale or retail, for ready cash only.

w3 JAMES LEATCH, and Comp.

N. B. All persons indebted to James Leatch, are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, near Baadensburgh, a likely mulatto fellow, named James Mason. He is about 5 feet nine or 10 inches high, has short black hair curled behind, and is a straight well made active fellow, of about twenty-seven years of age. He understands a little of the blacksmith's business, and is a tolerable good waggoner; he had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, an old double breasted jacket, a pair of white drilling or fustian breeches, a white shirt, a new hat with a white band and loop, and a pair of plated buckles in his shoes. As he is a sensible artful fellow, it is probable he may have a forged pass, or a discharged indenture from some of his acquaintance, and may endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any jail so as I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, their travelling expences, paid by w3 WALTER BEALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Anthony Wilcoxen, living in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel gelding, about 3 years old, a natural pacer, has a large star on his forehead, he has been docked, but no visible brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges. w3

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chestertown, Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 25th day of January last, an indented servant man, named John Daime, by trade a lawyer and rough carpenter; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, and wears short light hair, is of a fair complexion, round shouldered, and stoops when he walks, he speaks something in the west of England dialect. He had on, and took with him, an old claret coloured fustian coat, a home-spun chase-bodied light brown dito, which is much too large for him, a short flannel quilted waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of good buckskin breeches, with a pair of plain yellow knee buckles, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair white, the other brown, and pretty good shoes and shoe buckles; he can write a pretty good hand, and it is probable he will forge a discharge from Capt. Samuel Nicholson, (to whom he indented himself) upon the counter part of his indentures. Whoever secures him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges will be paid. By w

J. NICHOLSON, jun.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.

GERMAN osnabrigs, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in cases of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.